The Paris Univers publishes an incident, and guarantees its truth.

After the publication of the first manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas, concluding with these words—"We will march to defend the orthodox faith," two Poles serving in a regiment in Bersarabia waited on the colonel and said to him, "we have just read the Emperor's manifesto, and we desire to act as good soldiers; we reque to our discharge, because, as Cathol'cs, we cannot figut for the Greek laith." The colonel wrote to St. Petersburg for instructions, and the reply was, "let tasm be shot." They were accordingly executed, and four others in Moldavia met a similar fate.

An Arab chief of the Province of Aleppo, has offered to raise and arm 5,000 men at his own expense, to said the

They were accordingly executed, and four others in non-day's met a similar fate.

An Arab chief of the Province of Aleppo, has offered to raise and arm 5,000 men at his own expense, to aid the Sultan; the offer is accepted. A Russian frighter an ashore in the neighborhood of Trebisonde, and at last accounts several Turkish ships had gone to take her. Admiral Slade with a Turkish squadron, was cruising in the Black Sea. The number of \$\phi_{\text{unif}}\$ from the Alemiral Slade with a Turkish squadron, was cruising in the Black Sea. The number of \$\phi_{\text{unif}}\$ from Bacharets, "we have wounded here from the affairs of Oltenitzs, Kalaresche, Giurgevo, Kalefat, and before Krejova." Kalaresche, Giurgevo, Kalefat, and before Krejova." This may be taken as an authentic list of the battles fought.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Pimes, writing upon November 19, says:—The Russian bulledin of the battle of Oltenitzs, informed the Waliachians that the Turks had crossed from Turtukal, and had been repulsed that the time of the fight there were none, and no list of the killed and wounded. The prevalent opinion in Bucharest is that the Turks were worsted and had one hundred men taken. For a time it was supposed here that the Turks had bombarded Giurgero from gunbats, but we now learn that they fired from 24 p unders which were placed on the island which they had previously secured and fortified. The Russians had nothing but 6 pounders to opose to them, as the heavier artillery had been sent to Perlita, a place fifty English miles from the Danube. Nature and art have made the position now occupied by the Turks at Oltenitza an excellent one. In their rear is the fortified town of Turtukal, on their left the river Argish, on their right impassable morasses, and in front the walls of earth throw up by the Russians in 1828 and 1829. The Presse has learned that the attack of the Russians on these entreschments totally failed, as the storming party was exposed to a murderous endlade fire from the Turkish gunbcats.

ADDRESS OF THE GREEK PATRIARCH TO THE SULTAN.

The following is the text of the address which the new Greek Patriarch Anthinos has presented to the Saltan:

The undereigned having been elected Patriarch by the Metropolitan Syned of the notables of the Greek communica, according to the wish of the nation, and permitted by your Majesty's especial faver to depose his respectful homage as the foot of your throne, would consider it really and truly a glorious act if his devotion and perseverance erre to succeed in realizing your benevolent and just in contions on behalf of the prosperity of your unbjects. The benevolent and gracious words which your M. jessy has been pleased to address to me, your most obedient servant, have informed me that the happiness and tranquility of the Greek nation are to be confided to my care. Subjects of the Ottoman Portel—and more especially you, oh Greeks —know that our august and legitimate monarch, in order to give you a proof of his high favor, of his grace and generosity, has been pleased to address his words and imperial orders to you as a father speaking to his children. anking to his children.

The predocesor, the Sultan Mahomet II., of Illustons memory, atterconquering many countries, did, indeed, in the per to adopt a system of creat leniency and protect in the predocesor of the system of creat leniency and protect in the protect of the period of the system of creat leniency and protect in the protect of the protect in the protect of the protect in the protect of the protect in the prot

triumphed over the hearts of all your supplies. It is all your supplies to have conquered all your people. Such a victory is glorious to say government.

We appreciate the grace and favor of which every day gives freeh preofs and we vow, with submission and devotion, to be your Majesty's most faithful subjects.

The Padisha having, in the fulness of his wisdom, been pleased to consult the interest of his subjects, and to maintain the ancient privileges which the conqueror granted to our nation, we, in our turn, are in all duty bound to have confidence in your Majesty's generoisty, to be obedient to all your orders, to be grateful to the ministers as the benefactors of your subjects—to the Naits, for the justice which they administer—to the Virier and the army for their gallantry—to Patriarch and all the metropolitans for their moderation and piety.

exton and plety, some multiplets to remain faithful, and ston and plety of all your subjects to remain faithful, and dupart from rightsousness and loyalty. Happy are we, the ublime shadow of an incomparable monarch, that is a province of the grace of t

Greeks, your faithful subjects. The singers capters as a gratitude is a duty.

O. Divine Providence, protect the august person of our Sultan. Maintain bim on the throne, and do not deprive his subjects of the satisfaction of enjoying his favors.

ANOTHER NOTE PROPOSED, WHICH TURKEY REFUES.

Constantinople letters of the 7th ult, say:—"A new project of note arrived yesterday morning, with instructions to the Ambassadors of England and France to recommend it to the Forte; but there appears a decided objection on the part of the Forte to its being signed.

The Forte's objection to sign is pretty evident from the Imperial "Hatt," heretofore given.

In this connection we may quote a letter from St. Petersburg, which states that the Car has made known to the European courts that all further negotiation or mediation is out of the question while the Turks are on the left bank of the Danube, and while the Sultan's declaration of war is not withcrawn. We may, therefore, safely disregard the rumor of new notes.

SERVIA.

Austria has demanded from Servis an explanation of the present warlike activity of that State. It is said that an Austrian force is collecting on the Lower Soave. Prince Shika has arrived at Vienna.

Letters from Servia of the 4th announce that the Porte, in accord with the reigning Prime of that province, is about to increase the garrison of Belgrade

The papers are all silent respecting the state of feeling in Hungary.

BOSNIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, writing upon Nevember 13, says:—(n the 24th ult. a drman was published in Bosnia, in which, after the impossibility of acceding to the demands of Russia had been represented, the declaration of war was made known. The Vizer then gave the strictest orders that the Mussulmans should live in good fellowship with the Christians, and more particularly with the subjects of the German (Austrian) Emperor. "This proclamation." says the Navad. Now. "was very necessary, as the Turks believed that the Porte being at war with the 'Moscow Giaours' they would be allowed to plunder and kill the others." Dervish Pasha is with two engineers who are fortifying the Kulas, (frontier towers) near Montetegro.

SYRIA.

The Druses in the Lebanon have begun to amony the Christians, and a French and Austrian ship of war have sailed to the coast of Syria. The Journal de Constantino ple contains a letter from Beyrout, which gives some particulars of what is going on in the Lebanon. The news of what has occurred with Russia has caused a great excitement in Syria, and particularly among the Druses, who have recently held several meetings, at which their Shelks were present. It is asserted that they are preparing to attack Zahle and Dair-el Kamar as a prelude to a general persecution of the Christians. Numerous Druse emissaries are traversing the country to prepare their people for what is to take place, and an inflammatory circular, signed by several of the Shelke, has been forwarded to the most influential men. The plans of the Druses fare dangerous to the peace of the country; but the Christians, who confide in the protection of the government, do not much fear their enemies.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE

the Christians, who confide in the protection of the government, do not much fear their enemies.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BRITISH SHIPPING.

[From the London Mercantile Gasette, Nov. 17.]

As far as we can rely or the professions of the Emperor of Russia Bitish merchants and shipowners have nothing to apprehed, should the present crisis result in a war between England and Russia. As we stated in our paper of yesterday, the Car seems to have given sufficient as surance to our merchants that, should war break out, not only will the property of English merchants be secure in Russia, but no embargo will be laid on British shipping without giving timely notice. There are many reasons why the Emperor Nicholas should deal thus Iberally with the English sation. The commerce of this country is probably the most profitable in which the empire is engagel; and to be deprived of it would not only seriously affect the Russian treasury, but would render the war which would be the cause of it unpopular throughout the Carr's dominions. Again, it must be a great object to him that England should not proceed to extremities, while he has such a serious and doubtiff war on his hands as he is now engaged in. The cotry of the English dest into the Black Sea would paralyze the exertions of the Russian army; it would, almost to a certainty, save Turiey. It might, and probably it would, lead to the loss of Sebastapol, Odessa, and the Russian ports in the Black Sea, and completely out off her connection between Asia and Europe in that part of the world. It must be the obvious policy of the Cara to prevent Great Britain, with the powerful fleet he has at present off Constantinople, taking as active part in the present beligerent operations. Such considerations alone will induce the Emperor Nicholas to be civil as long as possible to English or French ship find the Black Sea would be considered in the order of the Emperor to the English or French ship find the high provider of the Emperor to the English merchast in the processions o

THE NEWS AND OPINIONS IN ENGLAND. In the internal of suspense elspaing between the receipt and confirmation of such reports as we restorate published, we can do no better than examine the intelligence

les the error which it some carries. The Torke are sent to be streamed and the American in Broaders with the area was the Broaders with the area was the Broaders with the stream of the goal and with the area of the control of the area of the control of the area of the control of the area of th

instead of being in flight, the Russians, it is said, have recovered their ground; instead of intercepting them through Servia, the Tanks, it is now reported, have been refuser a passage across that territory? Buchares was not on five on the 14th, and the Turks at Ollenits have recovered the Dannels.

recovered their ground; instead of intercepting them through Servia, the Tarka, it is now reported, have been refuser a passage across that territory: Buchares wis not on fire on the 14th, and the Turks at Ollemitia have recrossed the Danube.

When we examine the intelligence semewhat more closely, it does not appear to be so celeive as it looks at first, and the story has evident marks of exageration. It is transmitted from the French Consulate at Bucharest to the government in Paris, and is avowedly derived from Russian authorities. According to this account Pince Gortschaloff had succeeded in defenting the Turks with 40,000 men; and a series of conflicts had also taken place near Giurgevo-a large island on the Danube—that place having been lost and won several tims. The state ment that the Turks have ret eated across the Danube—that place having been lost and won several tims. The state ment that the Turks have ret eated across the Danube—that place having been lost and won several tims. The state ment that the Turks have ret eated across the Danube at Oltenitza may be true; but before we put very large onstructions upon such a fact, we have first to learn whether the intended a permanent occupation of the left bank at that spot. At all events it would imply that they did not bear of the success of any other divisions of the Turkish army elsewhere. The latest words represent a cannomating as being heard from Bucharest, in the direction of Bucharest. The fact appears to be, therefore, that both sides are using great exertions; that successes vary; but that while the Turks have not yet obtained that riotorious possession of the Principality which was prematurely announced, the Russians have not had anticlent strength seriously to molest or cripple them; and that neither side knows exactly what is going on.

The exertions used on the Russian side to bring up reinfore ment, implies a conscious want of strength adequate to the immediate necessary. It was of course to be expected that the exertions of Russian woul

remain neutral any longer. Suob, at loast, are his sontiments as represented by current report. The Eritish government, on the contrary, is understood to advocate delay, until the matter work out its own adjustment.

THE FRENCH VIEW OF THE LAST RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

[From the Parie Pays, Nov. 17.]

M. de Nesselrode has, since the commencement of the Torko-Russian difference, published several circulars, which have aggravated instead of smoothing down difficulties, and complicated questions instead of solving them. We fear that the new document just published will have the same result in the eyes of Turkey and of Europe. This document is a kind of commentary on the manifesto of the Cara, addressed to the European cabinstalts is true that this circular, skilful no form, like everything that emanates from Russian diplomacy, frequently speaks with studied moderation of the pacific seatiments and dispositions of the Emperor Nicholas; it affirms that the Crar will not throw any obstacle in the way of the progress of negotiations, and of the conscision of an amicable arrangement, and in this respect the general tone of the work of M. de Nesseriode is certainly less aggressive and less violent than that of the manifesto. But, when we examine the groundwork rather than the form, we can easily recognise the closs relationship between the two documents in question; there are the same demands, the same misstatements of fact, and the same errors of principalities until reparation shall have been made to the Emperor Nicholas. Reparation shall have been made to the Emperor Micholas.

Penaration for what? What is the offence with which the Turks are reproached? Fridently all this is not serious, and it may be justly regretted that a state so censiderable as Russia should wish to deceive as to the character and real signification of events which the whole world has witnessed. We can understand the Russian people being spoken to in this manner for the purpose of exciting less in an administration of the limit of the war dependent o

la which, while respecting inco testible rights, gives satisfaction to even the most exaggerated amours propres, it will not be the Western powers that will render such conciliation impossible.

[From the Constitutionnel, Nov. 17.]

We will only make short reflections on this circular. First of all, we see in it an allegation which the Mondeur has alreaty corrected; it is that which consists in representing the Sublime Porte as acting in a spirit contrary to the exhortations of the great Western Powers. That is incorrect. The four great Western Powers, and particularly France and England, have not given to the Sublime Porte any counsel contrary to the dignity, the honor, the interest, and the security of the Ottoman empire, and they cannot disapprove the Sultan in his refusal of denands which encroach on his rights of sovereignty, and in his resistance by force to acts of aggression which nothing ealis for. A second point striaces us. Count de Nesselrode endeavors to place the four great Western Powers out of the case. But is his language moderate with respect to those Powers? In no respect. The evident interest of Russia is that they shall not meddle, either directly or indirectly, in Per difference with Turkey. It is, then, selely in favor of this interest, that the Chancellor of the Czar pleads when he says that it will entirely depend on the great Western Powers not to enlarge the limits of the war. We even see in this phrase, under the politheness of form, an indirect request to France and England to leave Turkey to fight it out as well as she can with Russia. Finally, Count & Nesselvode till us that the declaration of the state of war made by the Divan has in no respect changed the pacific dispositions of the Emperor Nicholas. But this assurance was only applicable to the moment at which the Chancellor of Russia spoke, and since then many facts have cocurred which may serve the Casr as a pretext for holding different language. As to his conduct we have never found it either pacific or moderation any more

THE EFFECT IN THE COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

A. DENNISTOUN AND CO'S. CIRCULAR.

A. DENNISTOUN AND CO'S. CIRCULAR.

Money, as transactions become contracted, grows easier, notwithatanding the low rates to which the continent exchanges have again fallen, and comols are steady at about 95, in the face of accounts from the seat of war which would appear to leave no hope of peace being reestablished for the present.

WRIGHT, GANDY AND CO'S. CIRCULAR. The war in the East may be considered vigorously commenced, and, according to advices a series of engagements, with important results, have transpired, the Turks defeating the Russians in every encounter. The issue of the struggle is a matter for grave consideration, as it can scarcely be expected that a powerful nation like Russia will be the first to proclaim peace.

will be the first to proclaim peace.

JOHN ATHYA AND CO'S CIRCULAR.
GLASGOW, Nov. 18 1853.

Money is much more abundant than it has been for some time past; banks new discount good paper freely at five per cent. The Eastern var still goes on; the daily reports are at one time favorable to the Turks and at another to the Russians; the accounts being so very conflicting, people hardly know which to believe.

HOLLENSHED, TETLY AND CO'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERTOOL, Nov. 18, 1853.

Our market has been influenced this week either by the American advices or Eastern politics, and the labor question still remains unsettled—indeed more mills have been ciosed since the date of our last circular—so that the demand for cotton has raiber fallen off again, and the sales have only been at the rate of 5,000 a 7,000 bales per day.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER AT PARIS. THE RUSSIAN BINISTED AT FARES.

[Extract of a letter dated l'aria, Nov. 16, 1853]

M. Kisseleff, the Russian minister here, is in the sulks, and talks of leaving his post. In King Lonis Philippe's time M. Kisseleff was in the habit of apreading sixtifarerorts, and he bullied the Court of the Tuilories with extraordinary success. He will find it harder to play the same game with Napoleon III., who is more like; to send the Russian miriater his passport, and order him off in twenty-four hours, than to yield an iota to the Mussovite breggadocio.

bregadocio.

For my part I should not be sorry to witness the de parture of M Kisseleff, as he is the fugleman of the baud of Russo legitimist intriguers whose main aim is to sow dissension between France and England. Their organ here in the Assemblee Nationale, the principal propristor of which is your amiable old friend the Princess Lieven. It is to be hoped that in the event of M. Kisseleff going,

he may be accompanied by the veteran diplomate on jupons, and by her worthy nepflew Jacques Tolstoy, who manages the secret department of the Russian embassy. He is a bitter and unscrupulous enemy of our present Emperor, written evidence of which is, I am teld, in his Majesty's hands.

THE SULTAN AT ADRIANOPLE.

THE SULTAN AT ADRIANOPLE.

Advices from Constantin ple, of the 2d, state that the Sultan having decided on ring to Adrianople in the spring are making that city the Imperial he adquarters his Highness went in person to the Porte, and officially announced his resolution in the following terms:—

By faithful Visier—I cannot sufficiently applied the seal and enthusiasm of my troops, as well as the derotedness and adenthusiasm of my troops, as well as the derotedness and incluity which all my functionaries and my subjects in general have constantly teatified on the occasion of the preparations which have been made since the day when it became pro-able that the difference which had arisen between my covernment and the Court of Russia would end in war. The state of earlies now a certain fact. I doubt not that every one will for the future lend his co-operation with still greater augerness and fulfil his duty. The real cause of this war, consisting only in the audable resolution of preserving the accret arises and the independence of my empire, supported by the Almighty power of the Boot High, and invoking the Holy Spirit of our Prophet, I have decided, with Ged's assistance, to be present at the accomplish materiasm necessary for my imperial cortege, and as my head quarters will be first fixed at Adrianople, it is importent that everything necessary for the mee who will be unser my command be arranged beforehand. You will, therefore, in accord with my other ministers haten to carry all the necessary measures into execution. May the Most High through love for the Holy Prephet, ronder our empire victorious, and may all those who shall contribute to the success of this task, obtain happiness in his world and in the next.

After the departure of the Sultan from the Sublime Porte, the ministers signed an address congratulating his High through love for the Holy Prephet, ronder our empire victorious, and may all those who shall contribute to the success of this task, obtain happiness in his world and in the next.

 Number of troops which entered:—
 48,000

 Three infantry divisions, each 16,000 men
 48,000

 One cavalry division, 4th corps
 4 000

 One infantry brigade
 8,000

 One cavalry division, 5th corps
 4,000

 One battalion Chasseurs
 4,000

 Ten regiments of Cossacks, each 600 men
 6,000

THE LATEST NEWS.

Vienna letters state that the Turks have attacked Galats

moving on those places.

The mails to hand at Liverpool on the morning of the uropa's sailing would indicate that there had been a good deal of fighting wherever the posts of the two armies came in contact, but without any result of importance.
Cannonading was heard in various directions, and forthwith battles were manufactured for the stockjobbers.
Reinforcements were hurrying to the Russians, and additional levies continued to arrive at the Turkish camps. If the season will permit operations of magnitude, both parties will soon be in a position to carry them out. A general attack is to be made immediately on the Russian army, which being much extended, are quite vul

nerable.

The island opposite Guirgevo has been the scene of severe contests. It has been taken and retaken several times by both sides, and at present remains in the hands

of the Turks.

BUGHARRST, Nov. 14, 1863.

The Turks, after destroying the fortifications at Oltenitzs, have re-crossed the Danube without being molested.

The Russian force concentrated round Oltenitas amounted
to 45,000 men.

On the 13th the Russian manifesto was read in all the
churches of Bucharest.

to 45,000 men.

On the 13th the Russian manifesto was read in all the churches of Bucharest.
Shots are continually exchanged near Giurgevo.
The Turks and Russians are both trying to get possession of the island of Mokanon.
General Engelhard is advancing from Brailow on Gourns Jalomnitzs, with a brigade of the 5th corps. He has been replaced by a part of the reserve of the 4th corps which have latterly entered Moldavis. The reserves are estimated at 12,000 men.

A transport of eighty wounded Russiams has arrived here from Giurgevo. The merchants and the corporation of Bucharest have petitioned against the incorporation of the Wallachian militia with the Russian troops.

Martial law, though not proclaimed, prevails de facto.
Young Philippesco, the son of the Minister of Finance, has been ordered to leave the country.

PARS, Thursday night, Nov. 17.

The French government has this day received a telegraphic despatch from its Consul at Bucharest, but the intelligence which he transmits is, he "states, furnished him by the Russian authorities, and therefore, may not be altogether trustworthy.

He tates that subsequent to the affair of the 11th, (reported in the Hzman on Wednesday last,) Prince Gortschaloff attacked the Turks with 40,000 men (he remarks

He states that subsequent to the affair of the 11th, (reported in the Hixal Don Wednesday last,) Prince Gortschaloff attacked the Turks with 40,000 men (he remarks that this number is certainly a great exaggeration)—and succeeded in defeating them, and that the Turks retreated across the Danube without any molestation. He further states that a series of combats had taken place at Giurgevo, and that a large island in the Danube, opposite that place, had been the scene of sanguinary conflicts, having been lost and won several times.

Twelve thousand men were coming from Moldavia by forced marches, to reinforce Prince Gortschakoff, and in telligence had been received that a corp of armes had left Ismail, in Bessarabia, and was on its march, via Galatz, to Wallachia.

The Consul adds that, as the despatch left Bucharest, a continuous cannonade was heard from the direction of the Danube.

the Danube.

I subjoin the following despatch from Vienna, which is I subjoin the following despatch from vicina, which is dated as yesterday:—

'The report of the great defeat of the Russians at Bucharest proves to be without foundation. There had only been somejakirmishes."

We here a telegraphic despatch from Berlin, stating that the Turks have gained another victory at Oltenitza. The despatch contains no date or other details.

Brygger Oct. 29, 1852.

that the Turks have gained another victory at Oltenitza. The despatch contains no date or other details.

Beyrout Oct. 29, 1853.

Eight thousand Drusse and Naplousians, under Emir Feim, are preparing to proceed to Constantinople.

The enthusiasm of the population of Constantinople has been still more strongly excited by the publication of a manifesto of the Sultan, which was read on the 31st of October, in a National Assembly, presided over by the Sultan himself.

The arrivalst Shiraz of the deputation from Affghanistan, which came to induce the Shah of Persia to declare against Russia. has produced a powerful sensation at the Russian Court. The Shah did all in his power to delay the decision and to suppress an anti-Russian movement.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 5th state that orders had been given for the commissariat department, with provisions for the troops around that capital, to be ready to march at a moment's notice. The Emparor set out after the review on the 3d.

Letters from the Russo-Polish frontier of the 11th inst., state that reinforcements have been ordered to proceed at once, and by forced marches, to the Russian army in the Principalities.

The London Times of November 17, published the an

nexed:—
The following startling despatch has been forwarded by our correspondent at Vienna, who states that the source whence it is derived is excellent, but that at the same time the intelligence is of so extraordinary a character that is must be received with exution:—

No. 14 exed :-

VINNA, Wednesday Morning, Nov 18.
The Turks have already passed Bucharest, which is in

The Turks have already passed Bucharest, which is in flames in three places.

The Russians are retreating on Cronstadt.

Fifteen thousand Turks have been despatched to intercept them through the Principality of Servia.

The Austrian government have ordered an army corps to be immediately concentrated in Croatia.

Cronstadt, in Transylvania, is situate in the direct line of retreat from Busharest, supposing the Russians to have been cut off from their communications with Moldavia. Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1853. The following despatch arrived here to day:-

The following despatch arrived here to day:—

THE OTTOMAN ARRASHADOR AT VIENNA TO THE OTTOMAN ARRASHADOR AT VIENNA TO THE OTTOMAN ARRASHADOR AT VIENNA, Nov. 15.—The communications from the theatre of war are to the 11th inst. At that date nothing decisive had taken place.

TRIESTE, Nov. 16.

We have advices from Constantinople to the 7th inst.:—A new project of note arrived yesterday morning, with instructions to the ambassadors of England and France to recommend it to the Porte; but there appears to be a decided objection on the part of the Porte to its being signed. The city is perfectly tranquil.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY SERMARINE AND EUROPEAN TRIEGRAPH.

The following are the latest telegraphic despatches received, but, as will be seen, they are little more than a

repetition of those already to hand —

VIENNA, Thursday morning, Nov. 17. Telegraph's advices from Prince Gortschakoff, received last night, state that the Turks have quitted all their positions on the left bank of the Danube, except Kalafat, rithout battle, simply on account of the concentration

and development of the Russian forces.

The Turkish entrenchments have been raced. This is The Austrian Correspondent says, on the 13th, the Turks blew up their works at Oltenites, and Setired to Bulgaria.

It is officially declared that the forps of observation,

which is to be concentrated at Transvar, is for the pur

tain the principle of neutrality.

France has formally announced to Austria that if she

gives refuge to armed Russians retreating from the Turks,

France will regard it as a declaration of war. Mr Droun de l' Huys has replied to Count Nesselrode' note. He retorts that if as Nicholas says, he has no wish to subvert the integrity of Turkey or the soversign rights of the Sultan, the peace of Europe cannot be ha randed by French interference, inasmuch as France only interferes on behalf of the said integrity and sovereign

Vanna, Thurday evening, Nov. 17.
The report of the Turks having abandoned their positions on the left bank except Kalefat, is officially confirmed from Hermannstadt.
The Turks quitted Okenitsa on the 12th, destroying

their own entrenchments.

The Turks a tempted a passage near Kaluush, and from an island opposite Giargero, but the Russians re-pulsed them at both places with considerable loss.

Africanizing Cuba. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD HOWDEY, THE BRITISH MINISTER TO SPAIN, AND AN AMERICAN

OKNTLEMAN IN PARIS.

The following correspondence has taken place between Lord Howcen, the British Ambassador at Madrid, and Mr. Corbin, of Virginia, on a subject which has lately excited great interest on both sides of the Atlantic:—

The following correspondence has taken place between Lord Hoween, the British Ambassador at Marid, and Mr. Corbin, of Virginia, on a subject which has lately excited great interest on both sides of the Atlantic:—

PARIS, Nov. 14, 1853.

Dran Lord Howden—I have been ruminating upon some of the topics of our conversation yesterday evening on American affairs, not "chewing the cud" of any "bitter fancy," for of that ingredient not a surple ever escaped your lips during all our long and friendly intercourse, when my countrymen, or country, and its institutions, were the thems. One of the subjects to which I allude, and with reference to which your lordship spoke so frankly, is the suspected ocquetry (I will not say intrigue) which England is said to be practising with Spain in order to cout of the ulterior "lestiny." of the island of Cuba, and, mentime, to regulate its internal government are delangs its social economy in at least one pregnant sense of the latter expression. On this had some of the leading, and, from their relations to the federal government, most authoritative journals in the United States, have in my belief, as erroneously as too hastily imputed to Downing street, and to your I tridship specifically, under inspiration from that far-famed locality, the design of "Africansings" the "queen of the Antilles." As the most efficient auxiliary to this end, she is not only to be allowed to import and library, but to be incontinently aided in importing the aboriginal sons and daughters of Ham in masses "incumerable by numbers that have a name," thereby readering her not only, as is supposed, a dangerous neighbor, but an unenviable possession in the paulo-post-future for he "insatiate archers" on her northern flank. Now, the whole range and precise modus operands of this portentions scheme I pretend not to comprehen even darkly, much less to indicate the ways and means, open or subdolous, by which it is to be carried into effect. I cannot do more, therefore, to endighter you can be subject, than to commend

meantime, as always, I remain, my lord, very faithfully and sincerely yours, E. P. CORBIN, of Virginia.

To Lord Howder, &c.

LETTER OF LORD HOWDEN.

My Dear Comen,—I have this moment received your letter of yesterday, and I can assure you that it has not in the least embarrassed me. Our long friendship gives you a perfet right to ask me any questions that in a public situation I can answer with propriety, and your tact will have read it he strange statements you have sent me about England wishing to "Africanise" Cubs, and about the arrangements which I have been making at Madrid to that effect. I give you, in the most noisem manner, such laughable (though wicked) fabrications, allowing unqualified contradiction of the whole mater. I have not the slightest hesitation in telling you what have been during the last three years, my negotiations with the spanish government respecting Cubs, and you will see whether there is even the slightest foundation for rumors which seem to have been most sedulously spread abroad in the United States. First, I have beed making unceasing representations at the number of alaves annually imported into the island, and complaints of the almost open manner in which the traffic was carried on under the very nones of the captains genaral, always excepting the excellent Gen. Concha. Secondly, I have been making fruitless attempts to get the Spanish government to declare the abominable traffic in men piracy, that is to say, to follow the example of the United States in this particular. Thirdly, I passed my time in anxious solicitations to obtain the ultimate and complete freedom of those negroes called "emancipadoes," who have been fraudiently detained in bondage since the year 1817, in disregard of treaties. I rejoice to say that the Spanish government has listened to the dictates of justice and humanity, and has granted me this boon. Fourthly, I have been endeavoring to procure an abrogation of these negroes called "emancipadoes," who have been fraudiently detained in bondage since the y

hierarchy of nations. Believe me, my dear Corbin, with great regard, yours sincerely,

E. P. Corbin, Frq., Paris.

England.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA—ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION—DOUGLAS JERROLD AT LAW—TOE EXHIBITION BUILDING IN PUBLIN—WIGHAN STRUKERS. Capt. In heak 's eketch's made in the Arctic regions, are on view to the London public.

It is not o'ten that the true history of the tyrannies practiced by the clique of British stockjobbers who milgovern Incia, comes to the knowle ge of the British public. One instance is set torth in a letter published in the London Daily Nows by the dethroned Rejah of Coorg. Thus potentate tells his story with dignity, and with a simplicity that looks like truth. In an evil hour, for them, the Princes of Coorg accepted the aliance and "friendship" of the Hon. Eas: India Company. To soon, however, as it suited the plans of the "Company," advantage was taken of the exercise of a rightful act of rovereignty on the part of the Rajah, to declare his country ancexed to the British dominions A force was despatched against him it met with roopposition: the Rejah surendered himself, and was carried off priss ner to Benares, where he was kept in captivity four teen years. Being granted permission to visit England, he became a lion, like any other rerity in the circle of fash ionable sceiety, but on attempting to enforce legally so me pecuniary claim against the Company, that "Hon." body scepted his pension, and have left him destitute. Under these circumstances he did what the Company probably did not an ticipate—published a full account of the injustice he has received.

We notice in the London legal reports rather an amusing report of Douglas Jerrold being sued by his tailor for £19 6s. for two puits of clothes supplied to his son injus, Horace Mayhew. After giving evidence not complimentary to Mayhew's habits of economy, he secaping without paying for his other habits, verdict being given for the defendant.

The building of the Dublin Exhibition is converted into a promeance, with militar

ships, now upwards of eight years absent from England. The Phoenix, screw sieam sloop, will be sgain commissioned by Captaiu Edward Inglefield, F. R. S., who was presented with a gold medal by the Geographical Society at the last meeting, and he will proceed to the Arctic regions in her, and endeavor to make a passage into the Polar Sea, to the north eart of Spitzbergen. In addition to the English bettles found some times ago on the coast of Siberia and forwarded to England by the Russian government intelligence has been received that geveral deer had been found at Spitzbergen with their care surt—a proof that they had been in the hands of persons who had a opted that English mode of marking them. The Admirally have liberally granted 550 to each of the gun-room officers and £25 to each of the other officers of the Phoenix scree steam sloop, as compensation for the expenses they incurred in providing for their mess for a longer period than their recent four months voyage would have warranted for so short a period, and as they had prepared their stock to last for the winter, had they been facen up during their progress. The Admirally also appear desiroun of securing the services of saveral of the officers whe served in the last voyage made by the Phomix, Mr. Staunton recently a sater of that vessel, having been appointed to the Dauntless at Portsmouth, as that frigate is to be kept for service at a home port, and Mr. Richards, recently serving as clerk in the Phomix, to the Edinburg gun nevy ship, at Devenport, and both these officers are desirous of again serving on any Arctic expedition that may be fitted out under the command of Captain Ingleted. Mr. Staunton, glithough appointed to the Dauntless, has obtained pers ission to remain at Woolwich for some time, to completely work out the observations he was engaged upon, first at Greenhithe, and afterwards in the Arctic regions, and now in the observatory of the compass department at Woolwich.

France.

LIEUTENANT EKLLOT'S MEMORY—LETTER FROM HIS SISTER—FINANCIAL RUMORS—TITS HAVEST.

A meeting of the English residents in Parls, was held on the 16th ult., to contribute to the testimonial in memory of Lieut Bellot. Lord Hawden pragided. The following letter from Mdile. Bellot, sister of the deceased, was read:—

My Lord—Permit me to address to you, in the name of my family, my most heartfelt thanks for the sympathetic small festations of the English peeple, and the sympathetic small festations of the English peeple, and the sympathetic small festations of the English peeple, and the sympathetic small from your country, have been eleased to take a part in the May you be blessed, my lord, you who deirn to mingle your regrets with ours. We have nothing to offer you, in resumability of the state of the English peeple, and the sympathetic small from your country, have been cleased to take a part in the May you be blessed, my lord, you who deirn to mingle your regrets with ours. We have nothing to offer you, in resumability of the state of t

The Madrid Gazdie of the 11th ult. contains royal decrees, accepting the resignation of M. Banavides as governor of the province of Madrid, and appointing M. de Zarageza, deputy of the Cortes, to the post. The Haralio announces that it had been definitely settled that the Cortes should be opened by commission, the Queen being unable to attend on account of her interesting situation. The Royal Council had rejected the demand of the Bank of San Fernando to be allowed to increase the number of its notes, and to make them of lower amount. The Council of Ministers was actively ergaged in preparing the budget for presentation to the Cortes.

AN ARCHEISHOF'S DECREE.

The Archbishop of Fribourg has excommunicated the members of the Catholic Eccleriastical C uncil, appeinted by the government, and also the government commission-

The regent has forbidden the clergy to pronounce the act of exponen unication, and threatens the archbished with pains and penalties.

Switzerland.

ARREST OF AN AUSTRIAN SPT.

Some rensation was excited in the canton of Tessino by
the arrest, at Lugazo, of an individual supposed to be an
Austrian spy.

Algeria.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

The Paris Mowileur contains a long report to the Minister of War. from M. Duranton, Chief of the Service de factor in Algeria, on the cultivation of tobacco in that cokiny. It says that nothing can be more successful than that oultivation, and that it will be a source of permanent prosperity to the colony. It declares that the tobacco of Egypt, Macedonia and Greece is much inferient that the tobacco of Hungary is not so agreeable to the taste; that that of Kentucky is not finer, and does not burn so well; and that that of Maryland is more bitter. It says that since the first of September not fewer than 298,322 kilogrammes have been purchased by the government. It states that the cul ivation, favored by climate and soil, is extraordinarily profitable; as the first crop is worth 98f. 6c. the 190 kilogrammes, and the second obt.; and each hectare produces on a moderate average 1,000 kilogrammes. And it adds that this year the preduction of the department of Algeria alone will be 1 800,000 kilogrammes, and that of next year 3,000,000 kilogrammes.

Americans in Paris.

NAMES REGISTERED AT THE BANKING OFFICE OF
LIVINGSTON, WELLS AND COMPANY.

Rev. G. W. Perkius and lady,
Conn.
J. B. Canfield, do.
J. W. Tucker and family,
New York.
Donn Piatt, Obio.
E. Rider, New York.
J. T. Howard, do.
J. M. Morris, do.
J. M. Morris, do.
J. R. Morris, do.
J. Rance de.
W. E. Johnston, M. D., Obio.
M. A. Mrs. R. Mortimer NY.
A. Wight, Jr., Philadelphis.
Walker Fearn Mobile,
Capt. J. G. Walker, U. S.
Army,
T. K. Bescher, New York.
J. H. Billings and lady, St.

Capt. J. G. Walker, U. S. Army. T. K. Beecher, New York. Anren Leggett, Louis.
Dr. John R. Lee, Mass.
Dr. A H Wheatland, de.
E. W. Bigelow, Boston.
W. H. Hoyt, NYork.
Miss A. J. Pease, do.
Dr. C. Stewart, Staten Ini'd.
E. C. McIntosh and lady.
Albany. W. Punnett do.
T. Parcher, So. Carolina.
H. Grandin, N. Jersey.
H. Woeds, New York.
M. Eustis and lady, Boston

ton.
hn Done, Andover.
Taylor Wood, U.S. Navy.
L. Sharpsteen, New York.
M. Tarleton and wife, Mo-W. Green, M. D., NYork. Sargent, M. D., Worcea-

E. C. McIntosp and lady, Albany. Miss Shurtleff, Bostom. Miss Harris, Albany. F. Hopkins and lady, NY. E. S. Rich, do. J. W. Green, M. D., do. W. Y. Beach, Wallingford, W. Ludlum, Nyork. Dr. W. A. Comray, New Co-leans. ter.
D. Brainard, M. D., Chicago
W. H. Townsend, NYork.
S. Ely, M. D., Newburg.
J. J. Astor, do.

Bank of England.

An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap.

22, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 12, 1833;

1880 EPPARTEMEN.

Notes heued.... £29,187,175 Government debt. £11,015 100
Gold cein and bullet.

Ben. 15,087,175 15.087.171 Silver bullion ... Total. C29,187,175 Total. £23,187,178

Froprietors' explicated and state of the first of the fir

Froprietors' capital Proprietors' capital Proprietors' capital Proprietors (A. 1930 000 Rest. 24,853 000 Rest. 3,211 469)
Publis deposites, (including Exchequers axings banks, Commissioners of National Bottsand Liviend Accounts 1, 2009 222
Other deposites. 11,781,769
Seven day and other balls. 1377,931 Total £35,873,382 Total £35,873,888

Markets.
BARING, BROTHERS & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Lendon, Nov. 18, 1863—5 P. M.

The colonial and foreign produce markets have been firmer this week, with an improved demand for several articles, and extensive speculative transactions had taken place in tea. Coffee and sugar in more request. Cotton quiet. Breadstuffs barely maintained. Money has be-cene more abundant; but the bank rate of discount remains unchanged, and for long paper high rates are stell insisted on. The funds have fluctuated a good deal; consols leave off 95 a 95%; American eagles are worth Tea.
2d. The demand for bar silver has fallen off, and it is

3d. The demand for bar uilver has fallen off, and it is offered 5s. 2d. New dollars scarce, and nominhlly 5s. 1d.

AMERICAN STOCKS have been more offered in small amounts this week, and the demand for investment has for a considerable time been very limited. Sollers much submit to a decline in prices, and large and prompt sales are impracticable. Railroad bonds in general much negreted. United States bonds 6's can be placed at 110%, and certificates at 110. Marrachusetts Sterling 5's 104% at 106. Maryland Sterling 5's 96 a 97. Pennsylvanta 5's inscriptions 51 a 53 ditto bonds 57½, offered; ditto 44's \$4 a 86. Virginia 6's 95. ditto donds 57½, offered; ditto 44's 84 a 86. Virginia 6's 95. ditto display the sterling 5's 102% New Orleans city 5's 87½, sellers.

Cochinkat is again 1d. dearer. The sales for the week at 11d., with black at 5s. 3d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 3d. 3d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 4s. 3d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 4s. 3d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 5d. a 5s. 5d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 5d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 5d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 5d. a 5s. 5d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 5d. a 5s. 5d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 5d. a 5s. 5d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 5d. a 5s. 5d. a 5s. 5d.; Itanard city 5's 5d. a 5s. 5d. a 5s.